

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
Department of the Army
Attention: Col. Benjamin M. Davis

FROM: Deputy Director, Plans

SUBJECT: STETZKO, Jaroslav

FILE []

1. Reference is made to the telephone request of Miss Salisbury dated 25 June 1958, for information concerning Jaroslav STETZKO. The files contain voluminous information pertinent to the subject of your request, whose name is also spelled Jaroslav STETZKO. Following is a summary of what is believed to be the most pertinent data. Subject has used the aliases Wasył BANCIN, Miroslaw PANLOWEY, and Zemon KANBOVICH among others. He was born on 19 January 1912 in Ternopol, Galicia, then a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Subject is of Ukrainian nationality. His residences include: Austro-Hungary (1912-18); Independent Ukrainian Republic (1918-1920); Poland (1920-39); Italy (1939); Krakow, Poland (1939-41); Lwow, Ukraine (1941); internment at Sachsenhausen-Oranienburg, Germany (1941-45); Bratislava and Prague, Czechoslovakia (1945); Munich, Germany, 1945 --). Subject is the son of Simon STETZKO and Feodosia STETZKO, nee CHURATA. Subject's wife is Anna STETZKO, alias Anna BANCIN, nee MEKATA, born 14 May 1920 at Rozanivka, West Ukraine, of Ukrainian nationality.

2. Subject completed secondary school in Ternopol, Poland in 1929, and continued his studies at the universities in Lwow and Krakow, and while a university student became a member of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), primarily as a publicist writing anti-Polish and anti-Soviet nationalist propaganda. In the years 1932-33 Subject was prominent in the organization of an anti-Soviet demonstration which ended with the assassination of the Soviet consul-general in Lwow, who was killed by one Mykola LEMEL, an OUN activist (subsequently killed by the Germans in 1942). In the period 1931-34 Subject was in charge of an OUN group engaged in smuggling anti-Soviet propaganda into the Soviet Ukraine, as well as in Anti-Polish activities. He was arrested and tried by a Polish court and sentenced to five years imprisonment. In December 1937 he was released under an amnesty enactment. He continued his political activities and lived in Poland illegally, for a time occupying the position of head of the ideological-political department of the

SECRET
NOFORN (CONTINUED) CONTROL

351

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES/METHODS/EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

CONFIDENTIAL

central committee (Provis) of the OUM. In 1939 the OUM split into two rival factions, one headed by ANDRZY KULIK and the other by STEFAN BALCZYK, Subject siding with the latter faction. With the German invasion of the USSR in 1941, Subject, as a prominent OUM/BALCZYK member, presided over an assembly convened in Lvov on 30 June 1941 to proclaim an independent Ukrainian state, in which Subject occupied the post of Prime Minister. This government was dissolved by the German authorities in less than two weeks, Subject being arrested by the Gestapo in Lvov on 13 July 1941. He was held briefly in the Alexanderplatz jail in Berlin, and later was transferred to the ~~Sachsenhausen~~-Oranienburg detention camp. In the autumn of 1944 Subject, along with STEFAN BALCZYK, was taken from Sachsenhausen-Oranienburg to Berlin in connection with German efforts to establish an Eastern policy more palatable to Ukrainian politicians. Subject and his group refused to accept German conditions. He escaped German control and went from Berlin to live illegally in Krakow, Poland, and Bratislava and Prague, Czechoslovakia. In April 1945 Subject was recruited by the Germans and while being escorted to Berlin his train transport was bombed from the air, allegedly by American planes. Subject was wounded and taken to a hospital in Silesia, Czechoslovakia (at that time still under German occupation). In June 1945, with the aid of OUM/B members, he was taken to the American Zone of Germany, spending most of his time in Munich, where he has been prominent in anti-political. Reliable reports indicate that the train bombardment resulted in permanent injury of Subject's spine and left hand.

3. Subject's political associations include active membership in various Ukrainian nationalist organizations, including the Ukrainian Military Organization (UMO), the predecessor of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN). He has been chairman or president of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN) since its foundation in Western Germany in 1945. The files of this office suggest that Subject's claim that he had been an active member of the UPA (an anti-Bolshevik Ukrainian partisan group founded in the Ukraine in 1942) and of the UNR (an anti-Bolshevik government formed in June 1944 in the Ukraine) are without foundation, Subject having been an inmate in Buchenwald from 1941 through August or September 1944. He has not been in the Ukraine since July 1941. The files reflect, however, that Subject was, for a brief period, an honorary member of ZEMKA (The Foreign Representation of the UNR), a membership given him because of his position as president of the ABN. ZEMKA represented UNR in spring, 1946, and formally ousted him in 1949. Subject's conflict

CONFIDENTIAL
SECRET
CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

with FREYER and UYER has the roots in his and the OIR/MANAMA efforts to control the policies of those bodies, STIRZED representing the ultra-nationalism and one party-government characteristic of the OIR prior to the formation of the UYER in the Ukraine.

h. The following observations are noted:

a. The files of this office reflect no evidence of mass murder or persecution by the STIRZED government in 1941 as alleged by some quarters hostile to STIRZED. That government apparently at best represented an effort to share or challenge control over an area in fact under the authority of the Germans.

b. The files of this office do not reflect direct personal participation by Subject in the excessive and objectionable activities attributed to the OIR/MANAMA group. However, as the record is scanty of that group, it is felt that Subject was and is knowledgeable in regards to all of its activities, and therefore might share responsibility for its activities. There is no record of Subject's ever having been a member of the security services of that group (Slushko Property), which should be held accountable for the infiltration and espionage within the organization, but Subject's high position in the OIR/MANAMA group precludes his not becoming aware of such excesses.

c. The record of the OIR/MANAMA group includes the following types of activity, of which STIRZED can be expected to be aware: - theft of private mail addressed to political opponents and subsequent publication of the content of such interrupted mail; agitation for the boycott and forcible destruction of newspapers opposed to the OIR/MANAMA group and publication of information obtained from Ukrainian outposts employed by American Intelligence in Germany when it was felt that publication would increase the organization's prestige, or lower that of its opponents. OIR/MANAMA publications have consistently followed a recognitionally anti-American line in that the Americans are blamed for all activities that are not pro-MANAMA. (These press organs include Alvin's Property, Monthly Ukrainian Review, London, Ukrainian-Soviet, Paris, Radio Liberty, Toronto, Yvonne's Politics and History COOBS, New York.)

SECRET

[illegible]

6. A usually reliable source in a report dated 6 December 1971 gave the following: the Convention of Berlin signed by Germany called a meeting, the First Inter-German Dialogue, in late October 1970 in Potsdam. The program of the meeting, which was held in the town of Potsdam itself, was a meeting and seminar + plan the two Germanies to speak at a session of the East-German Parliament (Volkshaus) "spontaneously," those participants are to prepare themselves. The reason for calling the meeting is that there was the arrival of the German bank of East German money (Mark), the fact that a long-term (in Berlin) or long-term to Germany, to connect the German People's Republic and the Germanies is proposed the creation of the East branch to speak. The source stressed that there had visited Potsdam about a year ago and was not involved in the talks for reunification process and foreign relations. Although source doubts.

7. According to a report dated 27 June 1956 from a usually reliable source the theme of the fifth reunion of the Centro Europeo de Documentacion (CEHD-European Documentation Center), held in San Lorenzo del Escorial from 4 through 7 June 1955, was European La Esfera Atomica. The countries behind the Iron Curtain which maintain diplomatic representatives in Madrid did not send representatives. Jaroslav STRECHZ participated as the president of the ASE.

8. According to accounts published in Taiwanese (Formosan) newspapers, Jaroslav STRECHZ visited Taiwan (Formosa) under the auspices of the Asian People's Anti-Communist League (APACL), China Chapter to spend 10 days from 9 October 1955. STRECHZ conferred with various government officials including President CHANG Kai Shek. Subject returned to Europe 29 October 1955.

9. It is suggested that the House of Representatives, Committee on Un-American Activities, may have additional information concerning Subject.

CEHD-3/751,125

RI/CE: AJL/DIV/lbc

Based on: CSCI 3,745,446
WELA 4191
MEMA 8910
OEMA 4395
OEM 840
PCTA 9651

SECRET
NOFORN CONTINUED CONTROL